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vertising signs of tobacco and cigarettes. These signs were painted in glaring colors in large letters, contrasted so as to attract attention, and not blended to produce a harmonious or artistic effect, the result being a disfigurement rather than an ornament. Defendant insists that these signs constitute a nuisance. It is along Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, that this advertising panorama of brilliant signs and glaring billboards moves. The New York Supreme Court held that out of place, disagreeable, and offensive though they are, both to civic pride and æsthetic taste, the ultimate fact remains that no authority now exists which will justify the legal conclusion that the signs constitute a nuisance.

Evidence in Camera.—In a suit to restrain one from using secret processes the vice-chancellor refused to admit evidence as to their details or cross-examination with reference thereto. The difficulty in this case was to afford adequate protection to a secret, if any disclosure of it was required. It is essential that before one can be enjoined he must know exactly what he is forbidden to do. In *Taylor Iron & Steel Co. v. Nichols*, 69 Atlantic Reporter, 186, the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey held that the embodiment of the secret in the injunction is not necessary, but testimony taken in camera may be sealed, and used only when it becomes necessary to determine whether there has been a violation.

Who Are Passengers.—In *Hebert v. Portland R. Co.*, 69 Atlantic Reporter, 266, it appeared that one who was employed as "greaser," while being transported by his employer to his place of work was injured by a derailment of the car. On the ground that he had paid his fare with a ticket given by the company, and that he was going to his work, it was contended that he was not a passenger. The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine held that he had paid for the ticket by his services; that it was part of his wages and delivered to him as such; that it could make no difference in his status as a passenger whether he paid his fare in cash or in tickets thus earned.

Sleeping Juror.—During the trial of a case one of the jurors closed his eyes and appeared to be slumbering. The attorneys for appellant made affidavits that he was asleep. The opposing attorneys made affidavits that he was not asleep. The juror himself swore that he was not asleep, but that he had a habit of closing his eyes when listening to others, and that he heard all that was said by both witnesses and lawyers. In *Continental Casualty Co. v. Semple*, 112 Southwestern Reporter, 1122, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided that the circumstance did not warrant a discharge of the jury from the trial of the case.